

LIVE OAK DAILY DEMOCRAT

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1906.

Ten Cents a Week.

4,774 BALES OF COTTON

THE MAIN ROAD MAY BE LONG, BUT IT'S SAFER

CURRENCY LAW SUGGESTED

AT HOME ACCORDING
GOVERNMENT CENSUS
REPORTS

CONSUMPTION

Year Ending August 31—
Manufacturers Held 675,987
Bales On That Date

Washington, Oct. 8.—The census
has issued a bulletin show-
ing during the year ending Aug-
ust 31, 4,774,274 bales of cotton
were taken in the United States for
consumption; that 4,871,168 bales
were consumed, and that 675,987
bales were still held by manufactur-
ers on that date. Of the consumption
4,871,168 bales were used in the cot-
ton-growing states and 2,501,130 in
other states.

Quantities of cotton taken and
consumed are for all establishments
engaged in cotton, including cotton
mills, hosiery, knit
trading establishments, those engaged
in the manufacture of mattresses and
other articles. The totals include foreign
cotton amounting to 9,887 bales
consumed by manu-
facturers in the cotton growing states
and 94,120 bales taken and 94,120
consumed by manufacturers in other
states.

BLACKS MUST GO.

White Product of White Man's
Bishop Grant.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—"We have
got rid of that shiftless, idle,
and if we fail to do this we
will be driven out
communities in this country.
ask the white people to join
in this crusade against vice.
brute is the product of the
man's saloons, the white man's
vice, for we do not have it
power to make them," were
words of Bishop Abram Grant in
addressing the North Missouri con-
ference of the African Methodist
church today. "It is wrong
that we seek social equality,
not. Every man is at the
his own house and selects
his guests. These things can't
be controlled by law."

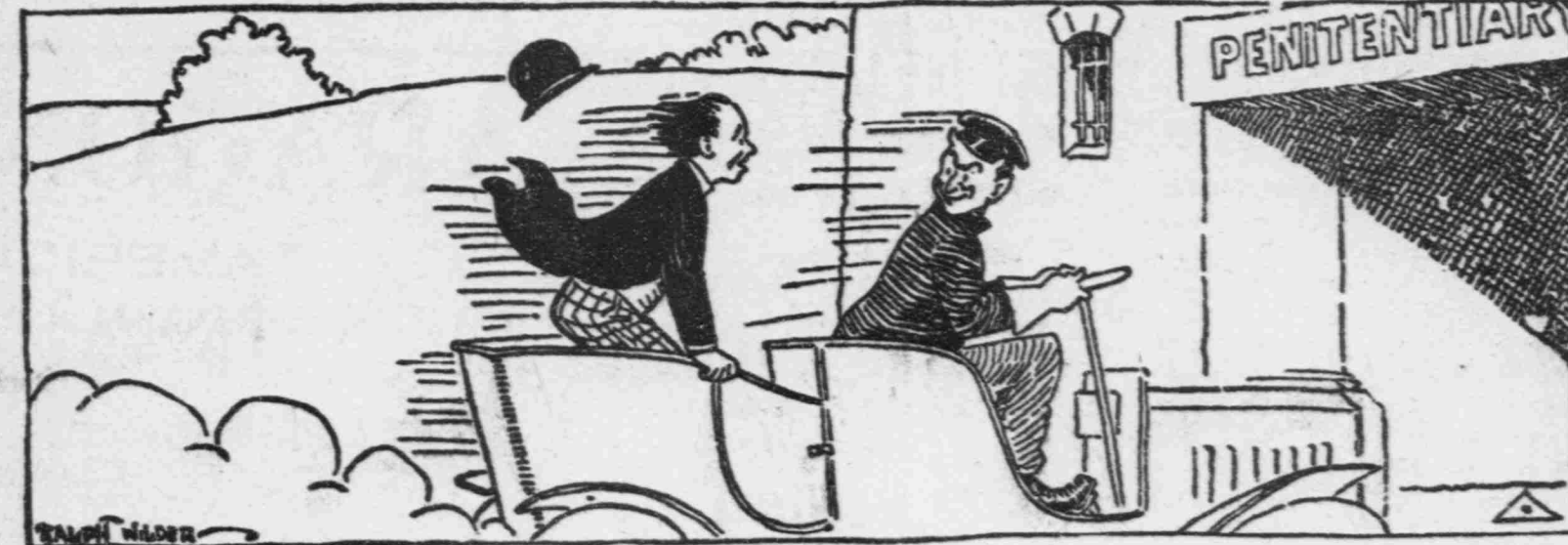
W. D. Cook, D. D., of St.
Paul, Minn., addressed the conference Fri-
day. He said that the mem-
bers of his church in St. Louis had
been engaged in a crusade against the loaf-
ing negro. "We realize that
it is a great work to be accom-
plished, and we are going to work
after this conference."

IMPROMPTU CITIZEN DIED.

J. Hayes of Greenville Dies
Illness of Few Hours.

Reached this city yesterday
and sudden and unexpected death
of J. Hayes, aged about 60
years, one of the old-
est and best known citizens in this
city. He had been in
excellent health recently, and Sunday
morning he got up at his usual time,
but one hour later he took
ill and shortly was unconscious
from which he never rallied, and death relieved
him at 11 o'clock a. m. The
body will be held to rest in the
city cemetery this afternoon.

Hayes was well and favorably
known all over Middle Florida,
for a long number of years
and was identified with large
business interests. He was the prime
force in the Bank of Greenville,
and was president.
He leaves a wife, three
children, Mrs. J. B. Barton, of this
city, Mrs. Ruter, of Madison,
and Mrs. Hayes, and one
daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and a large
number of relatives and friends.



—Wilder in Chicago Inter Ocean.

REMINISCENCES BY COL. ROBT. W. DAVIS

Gen. Jesse J. Finley, One of Florida's Famous Civil War Generals, Eulogized—His Character and Service

(Robert W. Davis in Tampa Tribune)

Sydney Smith says that manners
are the shadows of virtues—the out-
ward display of those qualities which
our fellow citizens love and respect.
If this be true, I never saw a man
whose manners bespoke better qual-
ities than those of Gen. Jesse J. Fin-
ley, nor were his manners mislead-
ing as to the genuineness of his qual-
ities, for if they were capitaving, his
character justified them. He was tall,
stately, manly, and firm, yet suave,
polite and agreeable always and on
all occasions. The first time I ever
saw him he was addressing an audi-
ence at an open-air political meeting,
and I thought he was grand. The
last time I saw him, he sat in his
invalid chair at his son's home with
the shadows drawing nearer and
nearer around him, and his fine eyes
growing dim. I knew then he was
grand because between my first and
last meeting with him, many years of
intimate association had impressed
his character upon me.

He was born in Tennessee, in 1812,
and grew to manhood in that state.
When twenty-four years of age, he
raised a company of cavalry, and came to Flor-
ida in 1836 to fight in the Seminole
war. His first entrance, therefore,
into the Land of Flowers was when
he rode on horseback across the bor-
der line of the Territory, sword in
hand, to succor and rescue its sparse
population. When hostilities were
over he returned to his native state,
but his destiny was, in after years,
to come back again to find a home
amongst the people for whose pres-
ervation he first came at the head of
his troop.

In 1840, he went to Arkansas to
live and within a year after locating
there was elected to the State Senate.
From Arkansas, he moved to Mem-
phis, Tenn., and in 1845 was Mayor
of that city. One year later 1846,

was a Circuit Judge to be appointed
we find him again facing towards
Florida, this time, however, not with
hostile purpose, but with his law
books and his license, intent upon
the peaceful pursuit of his chosen
profession, and with the bright hope
of attaining the goal of his ambition.
When some pen guided by a willing
and competent hand, shall record the
deeds, in peace and war, of those who
have gone before us in the upbuild-
ing of this commonwealth, in great-
er detail than has yet been done,
much must and will be said of the
part played by Gen. Finley.

He located in Marianna, and after
four years' residence was elected to
the State Senate. An ardent Whig,
he was an admirer and friend of
Henry Clay. He had battled for the
great Kentuckian before leaving Ten-
nessee, in the race between Clay and
Polk in the campaign of 1844, and
as he brought all his party ardor
with him to Florida, he was, in 1852,
chosen as Presidential Elector on the
Whig ticket in the race between Win-
field Scott and Franklin Pierce, and
assisted in casting the vote of the
State for Gen. Scott. This, I believe,
was the last appearance or, at least,
the last formidable appearance of the
Whig party in national politics. The
following year he was appointed Cir-
cuit Judge of the Western Circuit.
Gov. Edward A. Perry and Judge
George G. McWhorter were admitted
to the Florida bar by Judge Finley
on presentation, as I think I have
heard them both say, of their licenses
from Alabama. And those two giants
in the profession loved Judge Finley
as long as they lived. I shall depart
somewhat from chronological order
to recite an incident which demon-
strates the love these two great law-
yers retained to the last for the sub-
ject of this sketch. It was in 1855
when Edward A. Perry was Governor
of Florida and George G. McWhorter
was on the Supreme bench. There

in the Fifth Circuit. Hon. Milton H.
Mabry, who was then Lieutenant
Governor, was presiding over the
Senate then in session, and the writ-
er was Speaker of the House of Rep-
resentatives. We were each press-
ing upon the Governor the names of
friends we wanted appointed, Gov-
ernor Mabry urging the name of one
friend, and I the name of another.
The contest, though friendly, was
warm and active, and letters and tele-
grams of endorsement of our respec-
tive candidates were being hurried to
the Governor as rapidly as we could
get them. One day I received a sum-
mons to the Executive office, to which
I responded with alacrity, for I fully
expected to learn that my particular
friend had been selected. Upon ar-
rival I found Governor Mabry al-
ready there, for he also had been
summoned. Judge McWhorter sat in
the room, evidently there by prear-
rangement. Governor Perry said to
us that we were urging the claims
of good men and splendid lawyers,
either one of whom he would ordi-
narily be glad to appoint, but that he
could appoint neither. He said that
there lived in Ocala a man, then poor
in purse and growing old, who, al-
though he had not asked for the
place, needed and deserved it; that
he loved the man and had determined
to offer him the Judgeship. Gov-
ernor Perry then named General Fin-
ley, and Judge McWhorter said, Amen!

I have said that the subject of this
brief memoir was appointed to the
bench of the Western Circuit in 1853,
and to this same office he was elected
by the people in the fall of the
same year; re-elected in 1855, and
again in 1859. The extent of the
territory embraced in his circuit and
the difficulty of getting over it in that
day, may be imagined when it is re-
membered that there were only four
circuits in the State: the Western,

(Continued on page eight.)

MORE ELASTIC CURRENCY NEEDED
TO TRANSACT BUSINESS
OF COUNTRY.

ADVOCATES CENTRAL BANK

Or Any National Bank to Issue Paper
Money and Deal Exclusively
With Banks

New York, Oct. 8.—The report of
the special currency committee ap-
pointed by the New York chamber of
commerce to inquire into the condi-
tion of the currency and to suggest
desirable changes was made public.
The report makes the following re-
commendations, after finding that
the currency is defective:

"1. That legislation be enacted
which shall provide the country with
a flexible and elastic bank note cur-
rency; and to this end we suggest that
either one of the two following plans
might wisely be adopted:

"(a) Let there be created a cen-
tral bank of issue similar to the bank
of Germany or the bank of France;
such bank to deal exclusively with
banks; its stock to be owned in part
by banking institutions and in part
by the government, but in its manage-
ment representatives of the govern-
ment shall be supreme. This cen-
tral bank shall issue currency, redis-
count for other banks, hold public
money and act as agent of the govern-
ment in redeeming its paper money
and making its disbursements.

"Or (b) let any national bank
whose bond-secured circulation
equals 50 per cent of its capital have
authority to issue additional notes
equal in amount to 35 per cent of its
capital.

"Let such additional notes be sub-
ject to a graduated tax as follows:
The first 5 per cent taxed at the rate
of 2 per cent per annum; the second
5 per cent taxed at the rate of 3 per
cent; the third 5 per cent taxed at
the rate of 4 per cent; then an issue
equal to 10 per cent of capital taxed
5 per cent; then an issue equal to
10 per cent of capital taxed 6 per
cent.

"Let the proceeds of this graduat-
ed tax constitute a guaranty fund,
in the custody of the government, for
the redemption of the notes of failed
banks.

"To insure the prompt retirement
of notes when not needed, let redem-
ption agencies be established at sub-
treasuries and other convenient
points.

"Let all the notes of a bank be
alike in form, and let it be the duty
of the United States treasury as at
present, to redeem all the notes of a
failed bank in full on presentation
from the 5 per cent redemption fund,
and after the exhaustion of that fund
from the guaranty fund.

"2. That the law restricting the
retirement of national bank notes to
\$3,000,000 per month by the deposit
of lawful money be repealed.

"3. That future issues of United
States bonds be not made available as
a basis for the issue of national bank
notes.

"4. That the laws regulating the
operations of the United States treas-
ury be amended in such a manner
that they shall not, as now, inter-
fere with the money market; and to
this end we suggest a law requiring
that all money in the general fund
of the treasury above a reasonable
working balance be deposited in na-
tional banks."

The report is signed by John Claf-
fin chairman, and Frank A. Vander-
lip, Dumont Clarke, Isidor Straus and
Charles A. Conant.

We regret exceedingly to chronicle
the death of the little son of Col. and
Mrs. S. S. Sanford, of Perry, who
died Saturday afternoon at the home
of its parents. He was a bright child,
about a year and a half old, and its
death was a serious blow to its par-
ents, as well as its grandparents, Mr.
and Mrs. S. P. Mays, of this city.
We extend our sincere sympathy to
the stricken ones in their sorrow.